
4. OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

- 4.a Introduction
- 4.b Legislative Requirements
- 4.c Existing and Proposed Facilities
- 4.d Types of Parks and Recreation Facilities
- 4.e Economic Impacts of Parks and Open Space
- 4.f Wildlife and Plants
- 4.g Goals, Objectives and Policies
- 4.h Implementation Strategies

4.a INTRODUCTION

The Open Space Element is intended to identify and provide approaches for the preservation and enhancement of open space resources, parks, recreation areas, wildlife and natural habitat, riparian corridors, floodplains and drainageways within the Town of Clarkdale. The preservation of natural undeveloped areas within the Town provides areas for enjoyment by residents and visitors, as well as provides a context for development that adds value to the community.

Arizona Revised Statutes, under the Growing Smarter legislation, restricts the ability to designate private property as open space, recreation, agricultural or conservation lands on official planning maps without written permission. There is relatively little area within the town boundary identified as public lands except for that area of Prescott National Forest land which was annexed in 2001. The Town of Clarkdale only owns a few small parcels already developed as parks or public facilities. Since the mapping process for open space is limited by state law, the objectives of preserving and protecting open space resources may best be addressed through the establishment of goals and policies that apply to town-wide park and open space objectives.

It is a common planning tool in many municipalities to establish standards and goals for the amount of developed recreational park land and open space a community has in relation to the size of the population. These standards look at the amount of neighborhood, community-wide and regional facilities that are desirable for a certain population. The National Recreation and Park Association recommends that between 6.25 and 10 acres of park land be provided per 1,000 residents. In addition, they recommend the same amount of acreage be provided in open space. In Clarkdale, the interest in protecting an adequate amount of undeveloped open space can be addressed by identifying floodplains, major washes, steep slopes and other less developable lands.

The total amount of existing and proposed town park land is only 6.47 acres, not including the town swimming pool, the Town Hall complex, the Clarkdale-Jerome School or Yavapai College, which all have limited public access to facilities. Population estimates indicate Clarkdale will exceed 3,600 in the year 2002, for a total of 1.8 acres of park land per 1,000 population. Clarkdale would need to develop more than three to five times the amount of park facilities currently planned to meet the national standards of 6.25 to 10 acres per 1,000 population. Over the next ten years Clarkdale would have to consider development of 18 to 33 acres of developed parks to meet these standards.

4.b. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Arizona Revised Statutes places special restrictions on a municipality's ability to designate private land as open space. ARS § 9-461.06.M. is as follows:

In applying an open space element or a growth element of a general plan a municipality shall not designate private land or state trust land as open space, recreation, conservation or agricultural unless the municipality receives the written consent of the land owner or provides an alternative, economically viable designation in the general plan or zoning ordinance, allowing at least one residential dwelling per acre. If the landowner is the prevailing party in any action brought to enforce this subsection, a court shall award fees and other expenses to the landowner.

ARS § 9-461.05.D.1 defines the requirements of the Open Space Element as follows:

- (a) A comprehensive inventory of open space areas, recreational resources and designations of access points to open space areas and resources.
- (b) An analysis of forecasted needs, policies for managing and protecting open space areas and resources and implementation strategies to acquire additional open space areas and further establish recreational resources.
- (c) Policies and implementation strategies designed to promote a regional system of integrated open space and recreational resources and a consideration of any existing regional open space plans.

4.c PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN CLARKDALE

Existing Facilities

1.	Town Park Main Street Downtown	1.92 acres	Historic gazebo Children's playground Public restrooms Picnic tables
2.	Selna Ballfield Broadway Lower Clarkdale	2.41 acres	Lighted baseball field ½ basketball court 2 picnic ramadas Volleyball court
3.	Centerville Fire Station Avenida Guillermo	0.32 acres	½ Basketball court
4.	Cabellero Park Fiesta Street Patio Town	0.14 acres	Children's play area ½ Basketball court
5.	Swimming Pool Clark Memorial Clubhouse Downtown Open summer months		Main Pool: 150,000 gallons 6 lanes Splash Pool: 2,000 gallons 8' x 10'
6.	Peck's Lake (Private) East of Verde River		Day use area: 4 covered picnic ramadas Non-motorized boating Fishing Hiking trails to Coconino National Forest
7.	Tuzigoot Bridge (Private and State Land) Verde River Area		Day use area: Parking area, fishing sites
8.	Clarkdale Jerome School District Elementary School Main Street Upper Clarkdale		Facilities open to public use with permission: soccer / football field softball field basketball courts (indoor/outdoor) children's playground nature trail system
<u>Planned Facilities:</u>			
9.	Centerville Park	2 acre park:	Picnic ramadas, multi-use field basketball court, playground

4.d PUBLIC LANDS BY AGENCY

A variety of public lands are located within the town of Clarkdale, including local, state, federal and Indian trust lands. The Town of Clarkdale owns a number of smaller parcels developed with various uses. The State Parks Board owns a number of undeveloped parcels indicated as the Verde River

Greenway. The Town of Jerome has a parcel of land in the foothills area that is an historic cemetery. The Clarkdale Jerome School is located in Upper Clarkdale. The Verde Campus of Yavapai College is located off of Black Hills Drive. The Yavapai Apache Nation is not specifically public lands but falls under this category as part of the United States Government federal trust lands. A large area of the Prescott National Forest was annexed to Clarkdale in 2001.

Prior to the annexation of Prescott National Forest land:

Approximately 360.37 out of 4,640 acres indicated as public lands: 7.8% public land

After the annexation of Prescott National Forest lands:

Current Status: Approximately 2,077.38 acres out of 6,500 acres: 32% public land

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Town of Clarkdale	44.30
Town Park	1.92 acres
Selna Ballfield	2.41
Cabellero Park	0.14
New Centerville Park	2.00
Centerville Fire	0.32
Public Works/ Fire	1.31
Town Hall complex	6.34
Cemetery	20.00
Wastewater Treatment Plant	9.86
State Parks Board	68.49
Verde River Greenway	28.9
	1.31
	15.90
	22.38
Town of Jerome	29.32
Yavapai College	120.85
Clarkdale Jerome School	40.48
Yavapai Apache Trust Lands	56.93
United States Forest Service	1,717.01
	<hr/>
TOTAL	2,077.38 acres

4.e TYPES OF PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

A comprehensive park facility master plan to serve the interests of all segments of the population of Clarkdale includes both active recreational opportunities, such as play grounds, ball courts and athletic facilities, and other facilities, such as picnic areas, walking paths and sitting areas. A variety of park types and facilities will serve the diverse interests of a growing population. In addition to meeting the needs of residents and visitors, it is recognized that parks and recreation facilities have become standard amenities in communities all across the country and any future interest in

promoting quality economic development in Clarkdale will have to contend with this fact as a consideration when competing for desirable economic development.

Neighborhood Park

The opportunity to walk to a neighborhood park facility from each home is a desirable amenity that addresses a range of quality of life issues, as well as economic development concerns.

Neighborhood parks should be located within existing residential areas, as well as required as part of all new planned developments and subdivisions. Neighborhood parks are usually from one-half to five acres in size and would service an area approximately one-half mile in radius, or a convenient walking distance from surrounding homes. Each park should respond to the prevailing interests of the nearby residents but could include a children's play area, picnic tables, walking paths, ball courts, ball fields, pet areas and open space areas.

Community Park

A Community Park would be 25 to 50 acres in size so as to serve a wider range of interests than neighborhood parks. Additional acreage may be considered if areas of open space preservation are included with developed facilities. A town-wide community park would have both indoor and outdoor facilities. A multi-purpose building could include both recreational facilities, as well as meeting space for community groups, a senior center and for other community uses. Outdoor recreational facilities could include baseball, softball and soccer fields, basketball and tennis courts, a children's play area, walking trails, pet areas, covered picnic areas and quiet areas for sitting. This type of park should have adequate off-street parking and be separated from less intensive uses by adequate open space or landscaped area. Clarkdale should consider planning for a Community Park and Recreation facility to serve the entire town.

Regional Park

Regional park facilities generally encompass a larger area of land and may be 50 acres in size or larger. This type of park usually serves the residents of several towns and surrounding areas. It is in the interest of Clarkdale residents to support and participate in regional park facilities whether they are located within the town or in a neighboring community. Regional parks may include all the things found in a town-wide park, such as baseball and soccer fields, as well as larger developed facilities, including swimming pools, indoor recreational facilities, multi-purpose trails, an outdoor amphitheater, camping areas and larger areas of land preserved as open space.

4.f ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

A number of studies have evaluated the economic impacts of open space, greenways and trail systems in proximity to developed areas. The studies conclude that open space systems provide positive economic benefits for nearby property values and local economies. The benefits are measured in terms of assessed valuations, business impacts, and social and environmental impacts. Individual projects have to be looked at in detail but overall when certain accepted principles are addressed there is a high likelihood of realizing positive benefits. In general, park areas should be compatible with surrounding development in terms of the scale of development and the expectation of neighbors. Such amenities are shown to increase nearby property values and

this can ultimately lead to an increase in local tax revenues. Increased spending on parks and recreation-related activities can also assist local businesses. Quality of life improvements, such as parks and recreation facilities and open space systems, are critical components of a strategy for attracting new quality economic development, as well as for assisting with business retention and expansion efforts.

A common concern of property owners is that the installation of parks, trails and open space systems will increase crime and vandalism and decrease property values. Although individual property owners and residents will experience unique experiences, there is ample evidence to show that in general such facilities provide positive or neutral impacts on surrounding properties. Impacts are relative to the expectations of individual residents. In more developed neighborhoods residents may expect a certain amount of activity or noise; in remote areas residents expect more solitude. Perceptions are just as important to evaluate as measurable statistics and residents concerns should be included in any proposals for development of public parks and facilities.

Economic Study Reports

Economic Impacts of Protecting Rivers, Trails and Greenway Corridors: A Resource Book, by the National Park Service, Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, 1995.

The Impacts of Rail-Trails: A Study of User and Property Owners From Three Trails, National Parks Service, RTCA, 1992.

Evaluation of the Burke-Gilman Trail's Effect on Property Values and Crime, City of Seattle Engineering Department, 1987.

Trails and Greenways: The Quintessential Sustainable Development Public Works Project, Rails-to-Trails Conservancy, STPP Progress, February 1999.

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

Real Property Values.	Open space and parks are desirable amenities that contribute to increased resale values and increased property values for properties located in proximity.
Tax Benefits.	Increased property values result in increased sales values, increased assessments and increased property tax revenue. Studies indicate increased tax revenues can offset initial park development costs. Assessed values may lag behind market values but will eventually show results.
Multiplier Effect.	Economic models indicate recreational expenditures generate 1 ½ to

3 times more to the local economy than the actual amount of direct expenses. There are direct and indirect benefits of spending on recreation uses which contribute in a chain reaction to the local economy. Management and maintenance expenditures contribute to salaries, equipment costs and material expenses.

Resident Expenditures.	National studies indicate that local residents typically spend from one to a few extra dollars per day in relation to use of local parks, trails and recreation facilities, which adds up to measurable benefits.
Tourism Revenues.	Parks and recreation sites can attract visitors who spend on food, lodging, fuel and various hard goods. Tourists may be encouraged to spend extra days in the area.
Sporting Events.	Certain organized sporting events, such as running and cycling races, triathlons and similar sanctioned events can generate hundreds of thousands to millions of dollars to a local economy from a single organized sporting event.
Corporate Relocation.	Quality of life considerations are increasingly important in competitive relocation and retention of attractive businesses. Parks and recreation facilities are considered among the most important amenities in national surveys concerning quality of life indicators.
Other Benefits.	Open space and park development addresses clean air, clean water and public health benefits. Healthy residents contribute to a range of intangible personal and community benefits, including lower medical expenses and higher worker productivity. Such facilities provide outstanding opportunities for healthy, family-oriented activities, which ultimately contributes to a range of positive social benefits, such as decreased juvenile crime and lower school drop-out rates.

4.g WILDLIFE AND PLANTS

A variety of plant and wildlife is found within the town limits of Clarkdale. The natural plant and wildlife found in Clarkdale provides enjoyment for both residents and visitors alike and should be protected as important and valued features of the community.

Wildlife

Some species of wildlife are permanent or semi-permanent residents; others are migratory, seasonal or infrequent visitors. There is a range of mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and other animals that may be found in Clarkdale. A partial list is included to illustrate the diversity of wildlife found in the area.

Mule deer
Antelope
Mountain lion
Black Bear

Javelina
Gray Fox
Coyote

Beaver
River otter
Muskrat
Raccoon

Skunk
Jackrabbit
Cottontail rabbit

Blue heron
Turkey vulture
Gambel's quail
Ducks and Geese
Bald eagle
Rattlesnake
Tarantula
Lizard

Plant Communities

There are three major plant communities identified in Clarkdale. Plant communities are not always clearly defined with strictly delineated boundaries. Various species may well inhabit two or more different such communities. Plant communities or associations are typically dependent on or affected by such factors as geographical location, soil types, precipitation rates, angle and direction of slopes, elevations, microclimates and successional considerations, and thus it is not uncommon to find a particular plant or grouping of plants growing outside what would be thought of as its customary habitat if some of the above factors are advantageous to that growth. Depending upon what sources you refer to, there are many different types of plant communities defined. For Clarkdale this has been simplified as (1) Chaparral, (2) Upper Sonoran Desert Scrub, and (3) Riparian Woodland.

1. Chaparral. The dry rocky slopes above 3,500 feet elevation are characterized as a chaparral-type plant community. Here grasses are mixed with succulent plants, including agave century plants and prickly pear cactus. Tree-like mesquite and catclaw shrubs are dominant in some areas. There are scattered stands of larger shrubs, including crucifixion thorn, mountain mahogany, shrub live oak and ceonothus. Dense shrub thickets grow in pockets along the rolling dry rocky slopes and smaller drainage washes. The shrubs and small trees are drought-tolerant, tough and woody; they are typically 6'-12' or so high, and have deep roots for collecting moisture.

2. Upper Sonoran Desert Scrub. The desert scrub plant community is generally located below 4,000 feet elevation and includes large stands of mesquite, catclaw, crucifixion thorn and many smaller shrubs, grasses and cacti.

3. Riparian Woodland. The riparian plant communities along the major washes, the Verde River and Pecks Lake area are characterized by a wider range of plant types, including cottonwood, willow and sycamore trees. A greater concentration of plant and wildlife of all kinds is typically found within the riparian zone due to the availability of water.

Native Plants

Native plants are generally identified as those that were naturally growing here before modern settlement arrived in the nineteenth century. They are the best adapted to the local environment and climate, including hot summers, cold winters, generally poor soils, little annual rainfall and long periods of drought. Native plants help define the southwest environment that has drawn so many

people here in the first place and are strongly encouraged for landscaping within developed areas. Some native plants are difficult to establish through propagation or transplanting and are not typically available through commercial nurseries, therefore the best practice for native plants in the Clarkdale area is to preserve them in their natural habitat at the time of development.

Adaptive Plants

Adaptive plants are those that are appropriate for the area because of low water use, an ability to grow in the cold winter and hot summer climate, and to thrive in generally poor soils. Many common plants, such as the ubiquitous and quintessential western tumbleweed, which is actually Russian thistle, were non-native plants brought to this area either accidentally or on purpose by early pioneer settlers. A range of both native and adaptive drought-tolerant plants are commercially available and are encouraged for landscaping plants.

Clarkdale Area Landscape Plant List

The Clarkdale Area Landscape Plant List includes both native and adaptive plants that are appropriate for landscaping in the area of Clarkdale, Arizona. Native plants are indigenous to this area and are the best suited to the climate and location. Other low water use plants that may be suitable for this climate and environment are said to be adaptive. Water conservation is a major consideration in the selection of drought tolerant and low water use plants. In addition, plants should be adapted to hot summers and cold winters, as well as generally poor soil conditions.

The Landscape Plant List has been developed to address those plants which are both commercially available and the best suited to this environment. This list does not include all native or adaptive plants that may be available from different sources at all times nor does it guarantee survivability of individual plants in any given location. Understanding the criteria for proper selection, installation and maintenance of landscaping plants should be considered in any location. Various types of trees can be transplanted in this area but special attention should be given to the unique concerns of the local environment. Transplanted trees, including drought tolerant varieties, usually require more watering for the first several years until their roots become established. Trees that grow in riparian habitats, meaning near rivers and streams, typically need to be near deep water sources and are not recommended for planting in non-riparian desert areas.

NATIVE TREES FOR THE CLARKDALE AREA

Common Name	Botanical Name	Size	Water Use	Notes
Arizona Alder	<i>Alnus oblongifolia</i>	25-50'	mod.	riparian
Arizona Ash (Velvet)	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	30-40'	mod.	riparian

Arizona Cypress	Cupressus arizonica	30-40'	very low	dry soils, evergreen
Arizona Sycamore	Platanus wrightii	40-100'	mod.	riparian
Box Elder	Acer negundo	40-60'	mod.	riparian, invasive
Common Chokecherry	Prunus virginiana	20-30'	low mod.	high canyons
Fremont Cottonwood	Populus fremontii	50-100'	low mod.	common, riparian
Narrowleaf Cottonwood	Populus augustifolia	to 60'	low mod.	riparian
Desert Willow	Chilopsis linearis	10-25'	low mod.	riparian edge, washes
Neatleaf Hackberry	Celtis reticulata	20-30'	low	riparian edge
Alligator Juniper	Juniperus deppeana	20-50'	low	high mtn. areas
One-seed Juniper	Juniperus monosperma	15-35'	very low	dry mesas, hillsides
Utah Juniper	Juniperus osteosperma	15-30'	very low	one main trunk, dry areas
Bigtooth Maple	Acer grandidentatum	10-40'	low	high washes with shade
Velvet Mesquite	Prosopis velutina	15-25"	low	riparian edge
White Oak	Quercus arizonica	20-50'	very low	typically above 5,500'
Emory Oak (Live Oak)	Quercus emoryi	20-50'	low	lower slopes, evergreen
Gambel Oak	Quercus gambelii	20-50'	low	typically above 5,000'
Blue Palo Verde	Cercidium floridum	20-50'	low	below 4,000', low desert
Singleleaf Pinon	Pinus monophylla	20-25'	low	above 4,000, rocky hills
Western Soapberry	Sapindus saponaria	20-30'	low	open slopes
Arizona Walnut	Juglans major	30-40'	low mod.	stream banks, riparian edge
Gooding Willow	Salix goodingii	30-50'	low mod.	riparian, invasive roots

NATIVE SHRUBS AND BUSHES FOR THE CLARKDALE AREA

Common Name	Botanical Name	Size	Water Use	Notes
Algerita (Barberry)	Berberis fremontii	3-10'	low	Fremont barberry
Catclaw Acacia	Acacia greggi	4-10'	very low	common shrub or small tree
Beargrass	Nolina microcarpa	4-6'	very low	Agave family, tall stalks, high slopes
Arizona Cliffrose	Purshia subintegra	3-6'	very low	Endangered Species, limestone outcrops
Cliffrose	Cowania mexicana	10-15'	low	dry, rocky, steep slopes
Shrubby Coldenia	Tiquilia canescens	8"	very low	dry mesas, dome-shaped mound
Creosote Bush	Larrea tridentata	4-8'	very low	roots emit repellents
Crucifixion Thorn	Canotia holocantha	8-12'	very low	common, dry slopes

Desert Broom	Baccharis sarothroides	3-6'	very low	common, disturbed soil
Feather Dalea	Dalea formosa	1-2'	very low	dry, rocky slopes
Graythorn	Ziziphus obtusifolia	6-10'	very low	riparian edge, grasslands, bird habitat
Manzanita (pointleaf)	Arctostaphylos pungens	4-6'	low	dry hillsides above 4,000'
Mariola	Parthenium incanum	3'	very low	dry, rocky, well-drained soils
Mesquite, Velvet	Prosopis velutina	10-25'	low	washes, riparian edge below 4,000'
Mountain Mahogany	Cercocarpus montanus	15'	low	high slopes
Mormon Tea	Ephedra viridis	2-6'	very low	dry soil
Ocotillo	Fouquieria splendens	8-15'	very low	steep hillsides, needs drainage
Shrub Live Oak (Scrub)	Quercus turbinella	6-10'	very low	high slopes, dry washes
Palmer Oak (Dunn)	Quercus palmeri. dunnii	10-15'	very low	washes and canyons, large acorns
Range Ratany	Krameria parvifolia	1-2'	very low	dry hillsides, mesas
Four-wing Saltbush	Atriplex canescens	4-6'	very low	common, wildlife habitat
Broom Snakeweed	Gutierrezia sarothrae	2-4'	very low	common, over grazed areas
Smooth Sumac	Rhus glabra	4-8'	very low	well-drained soils
Sugar Sumac	Rhus ovata	2-15'	very low	part shade, dry slopes
Wait-a-minute Bush	Mimosa biuncifera	4-6'	very low	(catclaw mimosa)
Winter Fat	Eurotia lanata	2-3'	very low	(white sage) open rangeland

NATIVE CACTI AND SUCCULENTS FOR THE CLARKDALE AREA

Common Name	Botanical Name	Size	Water	Notes
Century Plant	Agave americana (parryi)	4-6'	very low	tall flower stalk
Plateau Cholla	Opuntia whipplei	2-4'	very low	long branching sections
Claret Cup Hedgehog	Echinocereus triglochidiatus	1-2'	very low	dense mounds of stems
Fendler Hedgehog	Echinocereus fendleri	6"-1'	very low	small clumps, rocky slopes
Desert Prickly Pear	Opuntia phaeacantha	2-5'	very low	dry hillsides
Banana Yucca	Yucca baccata	2-3'	very low	dense flower clusters
Soaptree Yucca	Yucca elata	2-15'	very low	tall single trunk, flowering spike

ADAPTIVE SHRUBS AND BUSHES FOR THE CLARKDALE AREA

Common Name	Botanical Name	Size	Water	Notes
-------------	----------------	------	-------	-------

Angel's Hair	Artemisia schmidtiana	2'	very low	fine silver leaves
Bird-of-Paradise Bush	Caesalpinia gilliesii	4-6'	moderate	tree var. 12'
Butterfly Bush, Fountain	Buddleia alternifolia	8-12'	low	long flower clusters
Cotoneaster, Spreading	Cotoneaster divaricata	5-6'	low	hardy deciduous
Dusty Miller	Artemisia stelleriana	2-3'	low	hardy in cold areas
Elaeagnus	Elaeagnus ebbinger	10-12'	low	evergreen shrub
Heavenly Bamboo	Nandina domestica	6-8'	low	some water, shade
Juniper	Juniperus chinensis	2-15'	very low	evergreen
Juniper	Juniperus sabina	2-4'	very low	evergreen
Pittosporum (Tobira)	Pittosporum tobira	6-15'	low	best some water
Photinia, Chinese	Photinia serrulata	6-12'	low	water to establish
Pyracantha (Firethorn)	Pyracantha coccinea graberi	6-12'	low	trains to fence
Rosemary	Rosmarinus officinalis	2-6'	very low	needs drainage
Santolina, Gray	Santolina chamaecyparissus	1-2'	low	evergreen
Santolina, Green	Santolina virens	1-2'	low	good ground cover
Tower-of-Jewels	Echium wildpretii	4-10'	low	tall flower clusters
Toyon (California Holly)	Heteromeles arbutifolia	6-10'	low	coastal native
Viburnum, various	Viburnum	4-12'	low to mod	partial sun
Xylosma	Xylosma congestum	8-10'	low	heat tolerant

ADAPTIVE TREES FOR THE CLARKDALE AREA

Common Name	Botanical Name	Size	Water	Notes
Cedar, Deodar	Cedrus deodara	60-80'	very low	evergreen, check varieties
Cherry, Carolina Laurel	Prunus caroliniana	15-20'	low	drops fruit & litter
Chinaberry	Melia azedarach	30-50'	low	grows in poor soil
Crabapple, Flowering	Malus, varieties	6-30'	low-mod.	check avail. local varieties
Elm, Siberian	Ulmus pumila	20-40'	moderate	hardy growth, brittle wood
Gum, Sweet	Liquidambar styraciflua	40-60'	low	good street trees
Honeylocust, Thornless	Gleditsia triacanthos	35-70'	low	check avail. local varieties
Locust, Idaho	Robinia idahoensis	30-40'	very low	aggressive roots
Mulberry, White	Morus alba	25-35'	low	from China (silkworms)
Olive, Russian	Elaeagnus angustifolium	15-20'	mod.	invasive, riparian, dry areas
Pine, Aleppo	Pinus halepensis	30-60'	low	hardy to heat, aridity, wind
Pine, Pinon Nut	Pinus edulis	10-35'	very low	hardy in desert mountains
Pine, Singleleaf Pinon	Pinus monophylla	10-25'	very low	hardy in desert mountains

Pine, Calabrian	Pinus brutia	30-80'	very low	hardy, does not tolerate cold
Plum, Flowering	Prunus, varieties	20-30'	low	requires maintenance
Redbud, Western	Cercis occidentalis	10-20'	low	below 4,000'

4.h

OPEN SPACE GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES.

The following goals, objectives and policies provide direction and guidance for open space and recreation in Clarkdale:

GOAL 4-A PROVIDE AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF OPEN SPACE AND NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS TO SERVE THE RESIDENTS OF CLARKDALE.

Objective 4-A. a.

Encourage policies to identify and protect open space resources within existing and proposed developed areas by ensuring appropriate standards for compatible development.

Policy Encourage the use of development incentives to promote integrated open space networks within planned developments.

Policy Pursue opportunities to identify and protect natural areas in proximity to existing neighborhoods.

Policy Adopt standards to encourage preservation of native landscaping in new developments, including native plant lists, plant survey methods and related procedures.

Objective 4-A. b.

Protect significant natural areas within the Town, including floodplains, the Verde River corridor, steep slopes and scenic view area.

Policy Provide adequate land development standards in the Town Zoning Code to address protection of sensitive natural resource areas.

Policy Provide public access opportunities to open space and river areas.

Policy Encourage development policies for floodplains and major drainage courses that allow such areas to be preserved in their natural condition to the greatest extent possible while meeting flood control objectives.

Objective 4-A. c.

Encourage policies to identify and preserve regional open space resources.

Policy Where applicable, provide linkage to and integration with other local and regional open space systems.

Policy Support regional planning efforts with local, county, state and federal governmental entities to create and maintain coordinated regional open space programs.

Policy Encourage development to be compatible with protection of Verde River riparian resources and major drainage washes through the town.

Policy Support the Verde River Greenway Program.

Objective 4-A. d.

Encourage citizen and agency participation in planning efforts to identify, implement and maintain open space and recreation resources for Clarkdale residents.

Policy Encourage neighborhood representatives, sports groups, schools, business

representatives and others to participate in open space and recreation planning efforts.

GOAL 4-B PROVIDE A SYSTEM OF PARK AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES TO MEET THE NEEDS OF CLARKDALE RESIDENTS.

Objective 4-B. a.

Increase the supply of park land in Clarkdale.

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Policy | Develop a Parks and Recreation Master plan for the coordination of short and long range objectives, that includes various levels of park development, funding mechanisms and implementation strategies. |
| Policy | Evaluate and pursue various funding mechanisms to improve the parks and recreation program. |
| Policy | Support efforts to develop neighborhood park and recreation facilities in all areas of Clarkdale, including existing neighborhoods and new developments. |
| Policy | Support efforts to locate, design, fund, implement and manage a community park and recreation facility to address long-range, town-wide needs. |
| Policy | Participate in regional efforts to ensure the development of adequate parks and recreation facilities for use by Clarkdale residents. |

4.i OPEN SPACE IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Implementation measures for the Open Space Element are presented in response to the proposed Goals, Objectives and Policies. The suggested implementation measures are meant to provide general guidelines as examples to assist with understanding the scope of possible action and are not meant to be considered as a specific operations plan. The Implementation Strategies are organized with the following information:

Description of Implementation Measure

1. Revise development standards to include incentives for open space preservation.

Planning Division

Parks and Recreation Commission

0-2 Years General Fund

2. Revise development standards to include native plant landscaping procedures and policies.

Planning Division

0-2 Years General Fund

3. Develop a Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Planning Division

Parks and Recreation Commission

1-3 Years General Fund

Heritage Fund Grant

4. Identify opportunities for neighborhood park development in existing areas.

Parks and Recreation

Planning Division

Ongoing General Fund

5. Identify and pursue development of improved public access opportunities at the Verde River and other open space areas.

Planning Division

Town Council

Ongoing General Fund

6. Develop standards to encourage preservation of floodplains and major drainage courses in their natural condition to the greatest extent possible without compromising flood control and public safety objectives.

Planning Division

Public Works

0-2 Years General Fund

Open Space Implementation Strategies

Implementation Measure	Department or Program	Time Frame (Years)	Possible Funding Source
1. Revise development standards to include incentives for open space preservation.	Planning Department Parks & Recreation Commission	0-2 Years	General Fund
2. Revise development standards to include native plant landscaping procedures and policies	Planning Department	0-2 Years	General Fund
3. Develop a Parks and Recreation Master Plan.	Planning Department Parks & Recreation Commission	1-3 Years	General Fund Heritage Fund Grant
4. Identify opportunities for neighborhood park development in	Parks and	Ongoing	General Fund

existing areas.	Recreation Planning Department		
5. Identify and pursue development of improved public access opportunities at the Verde River and other open space areas.	Planning Department Town Council	Ongoing	General Fund
6. Develop standards to encourage preservation of floodplains and major drainage courses in their natural condition to the greatest extent possible without compromising flood control and public safety objectives.	Planning Department Public Works	0-2 Years	General Fund